



AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

No. 882—Fourth Year.

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

Circulation 1,500.

MAUÁ BANK

CALLE CANGALLO, Nos. 101—103.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favour, ... 15 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 15 per cent.
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favour, ... 15 per cent.
For balances in favour of Customers, ... 15 per cent.
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUÁ & Co.,

WILLIAM LESLIE.

BANK,

101—103

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London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank

(Limited.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—S.

Capital—1,000,000 Sterling.

The rates of Interest from 1st July, 1864, until further

notice, will be as follows, both for Specie and Currency:—

In Account Current.

Allowed ... 7 percent.

Charged ... 15 percent.

Fixed Deposits.

For ninety days ... 8 percent.

On Deposits subject to thirty days' notice of withdrawal,

interest will be allowed at the rate of one per cent. per

annum more than the rate for ninety days fixed deposits,

rising and falling therewith, the Bank notifying any change

in the rate by advertisement in the usual papers.

From the 1st July, 1864, till further announcement, the

rate for this class of deposits will be 8 percent. per annum.

J. H. GREEN, Manager.

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE

UNION BANK OF IRELAND

ISSUED BY THE

London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate Bank.

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD, No. 80.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

Insurance and Saving Fund Association.

THE CREATION OF CAPITALS, LIFE ANNU-

ITIES, INHERITANCES, &c.

Approved by Government and founded in

accordance with Law.

Capital subscribed up to June 30th, 1864—

In hard dollars, ... 229,142 dol.

In paper currency ... 57,000

Investment of Fund.

Purchase of the House Nos. 214, 216, and 218 Calle

Corrientes; and No. 170 Calle de Santiago del Estero.

DIRECTORS.

D. Miguel Azeitegui, President.

D. Bernabé Compañy, Vice-President.

D. Antonio Marcello, Treasurer.

D. Jacobo Paravicini.

D. Constant Santamaría.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

D. Estanislao Penna.

D. J. A. Fernandez.

D. B. Wilche.

D. Mariano Ballester.

D. Indalecio P. Martinez.

DEFINITE—D. JUAN CASADO; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres,

BANKERS, The Casa de Moneda; Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

This Society has for its object to render fruitful the

savings of all classes.

By the accumulation of small sums, capitals are created

for the purchase of real estate property within the municipal

bounds of the city.

Subscriptions are received with or without loss of capital

With loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportionate share in the capital, interest

and premiums of those who die in the respective section.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of all

who may forfeit their shares.

4th. To a proportion in the gains from investment of

capital.

Without loss of capital gives a right:

1st. To compound interest on such capital.

2nd. To a proportion of the interest and premium on

those who die.

3rd. To a proportion of the interest and premium of forfeit

shares.

4th. To a proportion of gains from investment of

capital.

Deposits for the credit of capital will

be returned at any given period.

Paper Money Section.

The currency of Buenos Ayres is received, on the same

conditions as specie.

Life Annuities.

Capital is received to be paid in life annuities.

Subscriptions to any of the sections, whether specie or

currency may be made in bulk, or monthly, quarterly, half-

yearly, or yearly.

For further particulars apply at the Office,

No. 80, CALLE SAN MARTIN (Alto).

Protection from Fire.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

BRYANT AND MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX

VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHTS.

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light

as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free

from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide-boxes, and in

japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in

round plain boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100,

250, 500, and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Japanned Tin Boxes (Slide Boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive im-

mediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL-LANE, LONDON, E.

Dr. P. Bourse,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Of New York,

Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200

CALLE 23 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful

suit of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style,

affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining

excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He

has recently received an addition of the most modern and

approved instruments with monthly information by each

European Packet of the latest and most important im-

provements in Dental Science. Also, by the latest im-

proved gas fixture, can always afford relief to those suffer-

ing from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.

Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—

SIGHT DRAFTS.

Drafts at Sight, for large or small

amounts, can be obtained from

WANKLYN & Co.

No. 104 Calle de San Martin,

On the following places:—

FERRO-CARRIL DEL NORTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

IDA.

REGRESO.

DIAS DE FIESTA.

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE.

DIAS DE TRABAJO.

REGRESO.

Estaciones.	Salidas.	Regreso.
Parque	3:40	10:30
San Pedro	4:10	11:00
San Juan	4:40	11:30
San Carlos	5:10	12:00
San Mateo	5:40	12:30
San Lorenzo	6:10	1:00
San Rafael	6:40	1:30
San Antonio	7:10	2:00
San Marcos	7:40	2:30
San Felipe	8:10	3:00
San Blas	8:40	3:30
San Juan	9:10	4:00
San Pedro	9:40	4:30
Parque	10:10	5:00

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San Felipe	8:10	3:00
San Blas	8:40	3:30
San Juan	9:10	4:00
San Pedro	9:40	4:30
Parque	10:10	5:00

Hurrah for Belgrano

SPLENDID HOTEL AND BAR.

Mr. CHAMPION begs to inform the

foreign public that on Saturday, the

24th December, he will open his new

Hotel in Belgrano, alongside of the

station.

Elegantly-furnished rooms for fami-

lies at most moderate charges.

Breakfasts, Dinners, Suppers, and

Lunches on English style.

Refreshments at all hours.

X. CHAMPION.

Belgrano, Dec. 22, 1864.

148 Im. d & w. 423.

SHIPPING LIST

OF

L. SAGORY & LENNUYEUX.

FOR GENOA.

Italian ship 'Giovannino,' 3½ I. I.,

196 tons, Di Janni, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Zimmermann

Fairs, and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

The French ship 'Pividal,' 5½ I. I.,

501 tons per register, Lalande (master).

Can admit hales in freight and passen-

gers.

Consignee, J. Llavallol and Sons.

The French ship 'Lapeyrouse,' 3½

I. I., 335 tons, Chevrier, master.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Peguin, Petit,

Laroche, and Co.

French ship 'Emile,' 3½ I. I., 160

tons, Wersemail, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Vivares & Mallié.

French ship 'Plata,' 3½ I. I., 701

tons, Beduchand, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Bonnemason

and Heydecker.

The French ship 'Cantor,' 3½ I. I.,

406 tons, Perard, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Mallmann & Co.

The French ship 'Avenir,' 5½ A. I. I.,

271 tons, Ertaud, master.

Consignees, Messrs. C. Pequin, J.

Petit, Laroche, and Co.

The French ship 'Ille et Vilaine,' 3½

I. I., 360 tons, Burignon, master.

Consignees, Messrs. J. M. Bacqué, Fres.

The French ship 'Louis Amédée,'

5½ I. I., 214 tons, Renand, master.

Consignees, Messrs. M. Lavie.

The French ship 'Marechal Excel-

mans,' 5½ I. I., 212 tons, Larrea, master.

Consignees, Messrs. Sallano and

Etebebarne.

French ship 'Fenelon,' A. I., 1081

tons, Goussiaux, master.

to the "Standard"

TEN MONTHS.

ARTISERS' EMENTS

lines inserted three for \$5.

SPONDENTS.

ken of anonymous com-

Whatever is intended for

be authenticated by the

address of the writer; not

necessary for publication, but as a

guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."

Cicero.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

1864

To-day we bid adieu to the old year, and consign it with its predecessors to the archives of history, while we welcome the approach of 1865 which stands at the portals of the Temple of Time waiting to unfold to us events of striking importance at present separated from our view by the veil of futurity.

In looking back through the past year, we shall not find a picture of unalloyed prosperity, but glimpses of sun and shade. There are subjects for regret as well as congratulation, and in summing up the annual account on both sides, it is difficult to say whether we have been gainers or losers.

The month of January set in with unfavorable omens. The city of Buenos Ayres was torn by the factions of Rosas and Córdoba, the camps were reduced to a wretched condition by the prolonged drought, the provinces were unsettled by an alarming revolution in Cordoba and Berón's disturbance at Paraná, the neighboring republic of Uruguay was devastated by Flores who laid siege to Paysandú, and the awful disaster of Chile cast a gloom over the whole continent. The only counterpoise was the arrival of the G. Southern railway staff who came to put in execution a grand national undertaking, the fever for cotton-planting which gave promise of a new staple industry, the increased tide of emigrants coming hither by the Liverpool steamers, and the establishment of two Anglo-Argentine publications—the River Plate Mail, and R. P. Magazine.

February brought an improvement: the Northern railway was concluded to San Fernando, the Cocido or National party had a complete triumph in the elections, and the works of the San Juan Mining Co. were successfully commenced. During Carnival, six noted assassins escaped from prison, an event which has now become too frequent, and a daring robbery was committed at the Dutch consulate. Flores retiring from Paysandú made a feint to attack Montevideo and was repulsed. Sor Arce, commissioner from Bolivia, failed in his negotiations both at Asunción and here for the navigation of the Vermejo and Pilcomayo. In this month occurred the shocking mutiny of the Flowery Land, near Montevideo. March was rendered memorable by the inauguration of the Great Southern railway, one of the grandest fêtes ever seen in this country: Pres. Mitre made a speech so flattering to Englishmen that the native journals refused to publish it. The neglected state of the frontiers began to give uneasiness, the Indians of the south having massacred the entire garrison of Valli-albanca. The police of the city being utterly demoralized, a regular Reign of Terror was instituted in the suburbs, murders and robberies occurring daily for an entire month. Sor Gonzalez

deputing Sor Dominguez in his stead. The first vessel arrived with materials for the Central Argentine railway. Messrs. Proudfoot and Grey of Montevideo presented a project to the Argentine Government for laying down telegraph wires between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The officers of M. S. Forte gave an amateur theatrical performance at Montevideo for the city hospital. An Englishman named Flower after suffering six months in incarceration for killing a gaucho in self-defence, was at length liberated.

May being the season for opening the Legislative Chambers, the city showed increased animation: President Mitre opened the 3rd National Congress with a flattering speech, promising among other illusions to employ the Indians in making a railway from Chacabuco to the Pampas, a dream that was too soon to be dispelled by the terrible inroads of the savages upon our frontiers and highways. The budget for the Republic was returned at \$892,903 silver dollars of which nearly 3 millions was for War and Marine, and 23 millions for interest on Public Debt. Governor Saavedra attempted to open the Provincial Legislature, but failed, as the members would not assist in sufficient number to form a quorum. Symptoms of material progress were visible, in the expedition to open a road through the Gran Chaco, from which Sor Lavarello's pioneer steamer had just returned, in the proposed concession of Messrs. Harrison and Mancilla for river steam navigation, in the opening of the Western railway to Villa Luxan, and other minor matters. The new steamer Era was launched from Marshal's foundry, which has built three vessels this year. The French theatre was opened with great éclat. Consul Philps arrived from Liverpool on business touching Irish emigration and the Cordoba railway land grant. In Rosario was published the prospectus of a new English paper to appear in January 1865, under the name of the 'Argentine Citizen.' From San Juan we had news of Gov. Sarmiento's departure for the United States as Argentine envoy, and the purchase of all the shares of the Silver Mining Company by Major Rickard. From Paraguay we had a note demanding of President Mitre explanations about the invasion of Flores and complicity of the Argentine war-office: at Asunción they were making rapid progress in railways and public works, and laying down 500 miles of telegraph wires. Our May festivals were unusually gay, Mr. Wells making several balloon-ascents. The prospectus of a Steam-navigation Co., between Falkland, Montevideo and Valparaiso was published in the English papers. The venerable Irish pastor, Rev. Father Fahy, was appointed by President Mitre to the dignity of Canon.

June was a lull in legislative affairs, and some passing interest was excited by Sr. Riestra's scheme for redeeming paper-money; the discovery of marble quarries at Tandil which turned out useless, the establishment of a Literary Club by Messrs. Mancilla and Estrada, the meetings of sympathy for Peru about the Chincha islands, the projected frontier line of General Paunero, and the row in Congress between Senator Piñero and the Minister of War. Civil war broke out in Salta, and resulted, after some bloodshed, in the expulsion of the Uriburu family. The Indians committed great devastation at Rio Cuarto, while the attention of Government was directed to the Banda Oriental war. The English Minister and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs went to Montevideo to try and effect

July was barren in political vicissitudes, and we have only to chronicle the Lanuz currency scheme. The festivities of July 4th—the American Legation, the arrival of the traction-engine in Bucoy, the discussion about London's preserved beef, the Requiem for Plotow, the 'clearing out' of the swindler Hermansader, the lectures at the British Library, the project of People's Park at Palermo, the stormy meeting of San Juan shareholders at the Bolsa, and Mañá's successful negotiations to establish a Bank at Corrientes.

August brought several new enterprises and startling occurrences. The reputation of our army was damaged by the sanguinary mutiny of the 6000th battalion at San Juan, and the accusation in Congress of Colonel Prado, on the charge of having flogged a woman to death. At the same time an officer of National Guards caused the massacre at Dolores of some industrious unoffending Basques, for which he escaped with a trifling punishment. The Governor of San Luis was convicted before the Federal court of gross extortions against a German-named Horney. Sor Etche-garay got a concession from the Government of Cordoba, of 10,000 square miles of land for establishment of an Irish colony, which latest advices from London represent as likely to be at once carried out. Messrs. Smith, Knight & Co. also concluded the terms of a railway from Concordia to Restauracion, the Eastern Argentine, the cost not to exceed £13,300 per mile. The funds raised for the American Sanitary Committee by private subscription and amateur theatricals, besides a benefit opera, realized the handsome figure of £1,200 sterling. In the Oriental Republic the rebels seized the town of Durazno, and the Brazilian envoy, Saraiya, sent in an ultimatum to the Montevidean Government.

September ripened the germs of disorder in the River Plate, and destroyed the *enfant terrible*. At the news of the Brazilian menace in Montevideo, Paraguay called out 50,000 soldiers, and the Government troops at Salto burned the steamer Villa Salto, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Brazilian fleet which had put on a blockade. At the same time an awful crisis occurred at Rio de Janeiro by the failure of Souto's bank, which however had little effect on our markets, unless to strengthen the position and confidence of Mañá's Bank. The Cordoba railway works continued to progress actively, several vessels arriving from England with materials. Major Rickard came down from San Juan to settle the disputes of the mining company, and when everything was almost arranged he was suddenly forced to return by the rumor of gold discoveries at Castañedo. The British amateur theatricals in aid of the British Hospital were a great success and realized a large amount. An atrocious outrage was committed at San Pedro, the police lassoing and dragging on the ground a drunken foreigner named Keegan.

October witnessed the closing of Congress at a time when the political horizon was beset with clouds of evil import. Two new projects were hatched: the prolongation of the Northern railway to Zarate passed the Chambers of the Province, and M. Carpentier who came from Chile concluded a concession with the Nat. Government for running mail-coaches across the Andes from Chile to Rosario. The English naval officers gave a grand ball to the inhabitants of Salto in the Uruguay. The news from Brazil was alarming: the Federal sloop Wauchusset cut out the privateer Florida in a treacherous

British Library, and the concession of land grants at San Javier, Cayestá, Melincue, and other places by the Sta. Fé Legislature for purposes of colonization.

December has been the most disastrous month ever known in the River Plate. The arrival of Sr. Paranhos, special envoy from Brazil, to negotiate an alliance with President Mitre, was received with signal discontent by the public, both native and foreign. Immediately after, we had intelligence of the surrender of Salto to Gen. Flores, without exchanging a shot, the garrison judging the place untenable. Next came news of the seizure of the steamer Marquis de Olinda by President Lopez, who also dismissed the Brazilian Minister, and declared a rupture of relations with that Government, on account of the imperial aggression in Banda Oriental: this was quickly followed by an expedition of 3,000 Paraguayan troops into the province of Matto Grosso. On the 5th instant the Brazilian gunboats commenced to bombard Paysandú, and for twenty days the allied imperial and rebel forces have made repeated attacks, all which were gallantly repelled by the heroic General Leandro Gomez, who holds the place at this moment, against overpowering odds. Brazil not having declared war, before such violent acts, the Montevidean Government took the initiative, burning all treaties with Brazil and declaring war to the empire. Meantime a Brazilian land-army, 3000 strong, is marching on Paysandú, whose garrison (700 men) still holds out expecting to be relieved by General San. The Indians have repeated their inroads on our upper provinces. The explosion of the Retiro barrack was attended with the loss of 50 men killed or wounded, and simultaneous with a fatal collision on our Western railway. A few days later occurred the destruction by fire of H. M. S. Bombay, in which 91 of the crew lost their lives: the English Minister got up a subscription which already exceeds £600 and even a larger sum has been collected at Montevideo for the sufferers.

Such is a brief recital of the events of the past year, and the impartial observer will not fail to note that while some valuable enterprises have been commenced, others have failed owing to the low credit of the Argentine Government whose Bonds are quoted at 33 per cent. Little has been done to encourage industry, but much to keep alive the revolution in Banda Oriental, while our own affairs are miserably neglected. But for the Flores rebellion the River Plate would be to-day far advanced, and in our present circumstances the country indeed seems on the brink of a precipice.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

To-day the Pávon with the Corrientes mails is due; they are looked for with great anxiety by both merchants and politicians, as we shall learn something definite about Paraguay. Notwithstanding the contradiction which the 'Nación' gives to the news published by the 'Tribuna,' there is a pretty general conviction that there is some truth in it.

Our colleague the 'Tribuna' calls for war against Paraguay, and alleges that five free-born Argentines who unfortunately went as passengers in the Marquis de Olinda are this moment working like galley-slaves in the arsenal. We distrust this story, as none but experienced hands are allowed to work in the arsenal, and as for the President of Matto Grosso being obliged to work there also, there is not a man in five hundred who believes it. We confess that we cannot see what the Argentine

took in more conf. He is going up to Paraguay under full steam, and it is rumored through town that very probably he will get command of the whole Paraguayan navy. Baron Tamandaré had better then be on his guard.

Nearly all the parties named to act as justices of the peace have accepted office. The list is, with very few exceptions, the same as last year. Strictly speaking, the justices of the peace under a Republican form of government, should be elected by the people, but in this country the Executive names such officers. It is a most surprising fact that some of our out-and-out Republicans do not attempt to reform this. The Judges for the new year are Crudos to a man. If, at the coming elections, there is any party convention, the Crudos must win all over the camp.

There is a newspaper in Cordova called the 'Eco de Cordova,' which is at present loud in the censure of the National Government, and which is stirring up a very bitter feeling against Buenos Ayres. This paper charges the Government with a total neglect of the Provincial interests, and a scandalous squandering of public moneys in supporting Flores. We read that the last diligence was detained in order to learn the particulars of the last Indian invasion, which Baigorria advised Government of. The road from Rio Cuarto to Rosario is so dangerous on account of the Indians, that coaches no longer run on it.

We have frequently called attention to the great danger and inconvenience experienced in landing passengers from the steamers. On the arrival of the Saintonge, one of the whale-boats which lay alongside of her got submerged by the ladder of the steamer coming in contact with it. Luckily, there were no passengers in the boat, and the crew, who were thrown into the water, could all swim. If the Saintonge discharged at the Tigre this accident could not have occurred.

It is rumored that next week a deputation will wait on Mr. Parish, respecting the outlandish postal arrangements of his office. We believe, however, he has no control over the matter.

We hear nothing about the inauguration of the Mercedes extension of the Western Railway, although Governor Saavedra promised to open it to public traffic on Christmas Day. The locomotive runs, we believe, right out to Mercedes, but the station house is not finished. The Government has authorized the Municipality to employ a surveyor to lay out the streets and make a map of the town. Mercedes is destined to become one of the most important towns in the Republic, owing to its very central location. The Western Railway is doing a splendid business, which will be nearly doubled when opened to Mercedes. Mr. Rom, in one of his interesting reviews, states that already the Government has received offers or bids for this road. We have not heard the names of the parties, and strongly suspect that Mr. Rom is misinformed. The workshop of the Railway is going to be removed from the Parque, and placed out in calle Central America. The site of the new shop is bought, and is very expensive. The premises at the Parque are altogether too small.

Within the last six months a new business has sprung up in this city which we cannot think will prove very advantageous to the persons engaged in it. We refer to the building of new houses and the selling them off by auction. We confess we cannot well understand this new trade. We see houses advertised for auction by the

stand that it will take place in January.

The rumored loan of the to the Oriental Government is incorrect. The Mañá declines to make any loan any River Plate Government in the present circumstances.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

There is no greater proof of the crassness of our laws, and, in fact, of society itself, than the interminable questions affecting titles to real estate boundaries to estancias, forcible seizures, &c.; and it is a mistake to suppose that these never-ending lawsuits are a necessary nuisance in young countries, for in the territories and new states of North America, the colonies of the British empire these nuisances are unknown, a nothing can be simpler than the title to lands, nothing more clearly defined than the owner's right to enjoy his property. But in Buenos Ayres, we have no Black and White laws, and the real estate question is a never-ending source of litigation.

There is a new piece of ground: he tries to settle this as well as he can, summer sets in, and to his surprise, horror, dismay, astonishment and regret, he beholds all the cattle and sheep-farmers for miles around driving their stock to the river, which cost him, probably, \$100,000 extra. He goes before the judge, but finds it out of the question to think of stopping it. But even here his do not cease, for when he least expects it some enterprising diligence proprietor takes it into his head to cut a new road through our friend's estancia, and as a matter of course makes a high on the man's ground, destroying and ruining the camp. Our attention has been called to this matter by a recent event which appeared in yesterday's 'Tribuna,' representing two 'foreigners' riding on a mule trying to stop a new coach that has been started in Lujan, to run through their estancia. Our colleague tries to throw ridicule on these eccentric foreigners who have audacity to forbid a coach and being regularly driven six times a day through their estancia, but we think that our countrymen are in the right and the diligence man is an intruder. The Ingleses have threatened to dig a ditch, which calls for an observation from our colleague as to the necessity of at once citing them before the justice of the peace. It may be a question in Buenos Ayres, whether a man has a right to make a ditch on his own ground or not, but in no other part of the habitable globe is there the slightest doubt on the subject.

If the diligence-drivers by the substitution have power, to make roads every week, and cut away through private property as they please, then the soonest the signers burn up all their property and set off for the Banda Oriental or Flores the better. We trust one colleague will view of the matter as a disgrace to our countrymen for digging public roads on private property.

to the "Standard"
PER MONTH.
ETISEMENTS
lines inserted three
for \$5.

SPONDENTS.
of anonymous com-
whatever is intended for
be authenticated by the
address of the writer; not
for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
Cicero.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

1864

To-day we bid adieu to the old year, and consign it with its predecessors to the archives of history, while we welcome the approach of 1865 which stands at the portals of the Temple of Time waiting to unfold to us events of striking importance at present separated from our view by the veil of futurity.

In looking back through the past year, we shall not find a picture of unalloyed prosperity, but glimpses of sun and shade. There are subjects for regret as well as congratulation, and in summing up the annual account on both sides, it is difficult to say whether we have been gainers or losers.

The month of January set in with unfavorable omens. The city of Buenos Ayres was torn by the factions of *crudos* and *cocidos*, the camps were reduced to a wretched condition by the prolonged drought, the provinces were unsettled by an alarming revolution in Cordoba and Beron's disturbance at Parana, the neighboring republic of Uruguay was devastated by Flores who laid siege to Paysandú, and the awful disaster of Chile cast a gloom over the whole continent. The only counterpoise was the arrival of the G. Southern railway staff who came to put in execution a grand national undertaking, the fever for cotton-planting which gave promise of a new staple industry, the increased tide of emigrants coming hither by the Liverpool steamers, and the establishment of two Anglo-Argentine publications—the River Plate Mail, and R. P. Magazine.

February brought an improvement: the Northern railway was concluded to San Fernando, the Cocido or National party had a complete triumph in the elections, and the works of the San Juan Mining Co. were successfully commenced. During Carnival, six noted assassins escaped from prison, an event which has now become too frequent, and a daring robbery was committed at the Dutch consulate. Flores retiring from Paysandú made a feint to attack Montevideo and was repulsed. Sor Arce, commissioner from Bolivia, failed in his negotiations both at Asuncion and here for the navigation of the Yermo and Pilcomayo. In this month occurred the shocking mutiny of the Flowery Land, near Montevideo.

March was rendered memorable by the inauguration of the Great Southern railway, one of the grandest *fetes* ever seen in this country: Pres. Mitre made a speech so flattering to Englishmen that the native journals refused to publish it. The neglected state of the frontiers began to give uneasiness, the Indians of the south having massacred the entire garrison of Valli-albanca. The police of the city being utterly demoralized, a regular Reign of Terror was instituted in the suburbs, murders and robberies occurring daily for an entire month. Sor Gonzalez

deputing Sor Dominguez in his stead. The first vessel arrived with materials for the Central Argentine railway. Messrs. Proudfoot and Grey of Montevideo presented a project to the Argentine Government for laying down telegraph wires between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. The officers of M. S. Forte gave an ancient theatrical performance at Montevideo for the city hospital. An Englishman named Flower after suffering six months in incarceration for killing a gaucho in self-defence, was at length liberated.

May being the season for opening the Legislative Chambers, the city showed increased animation: President Mitre opened the 3rd National Congress with a flattering speech, promising among other illusions to employ the Indians in making a railway from Chubut across the Pampas, a dream that was too soon to be dispelled by the terrible inroads of the savages upon our frontiers and highways. The budget for the Republic was returned at \$8,892,003 silver dollars, of which nearly 3 millions was for War and Marine, and 23 millions for interest on Public Debt. Governor Saavedra attempted to open the Provincial Legislature, but failed, as the members would not assist in sufficient number to form a quorum. Symptoms of material progress were visible, in the expedition to open a road through the Gran Chaco, from which Sor Lavarello's pioneer steamer had just returned, in the proposed concession of Messrs. Harrison and Mancilla for river steam navigation, in the opening of the Western railway to Villa Luxan, and other minor matters. The new steamer *Era* was launched from Marshall's foundry, which has built three vessels this year. The French theatre was opened with great *clat*. Consul Phibbs arrived from Liverpool on business touching Irish emigration and the Cordoba railway land grant. In Rosario was published the prospectus of a new English paper to appear in January 1865, under the name of the 'Argentine Citizen.' From San Juan we had news of Gov. Sarmiento's departure for the United States as Argentine envoy, and the purchase of all the shares of the Silver Mining Company by Major Rickard. From Paraguay we had a note demanding of President Mitre explanations about the invasion of Flores and complicity of the Argentine war-office: at Asuncion they were making rapid progress in railways and public works, and laying down 500 miles of telegraph wires. Our May festivals were unusually gay, Mr. Wells making several balloon-ascents. The prospectus of a Steam-navigation Co., between Falmouth, Montevideo and Valparaiso was published in the English papers. The venerable Irish pastor, Rev. Father Fahy, was appointed by President Mitre to the dignity of Canon.

June was a lull in legislative affairs, and some passing interest was excited by Sr. Riestra's scheme for redeeming paper-money, the discovery of marble quarries at Tandil which turned out useless, the establishment of a Literary Club by Messrs. Mancilla and Estrada, the meetings of sympathy for Peru about the Chincha islands, the projected frontier line of General Pantero, and the row in Congress between Senor Piñero and the Minister of War. Civil war broke out in Salta, and resulted, after some bloodshed, in the expulsion of the Uriburn family. The Indians committed great devastation at Rio Cuarto, while the attention of Government was directed to the Banda Oriental war. The English Minister and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs went to Montevideo to try and effect

July was barren in political vicissitudes, and we have only to chronicle the Lanuz currency scheme, the festivities of July 4th, the American Legation, the arrival of the traction engine in Buey, the discussion about London's preserved beef, the Requiem for Flotow, the clearing out of the swindler Hermansader, the lectures at the British Library, the project of a People's Park at Palermo, the stormy meeting of San Juan shareholders at the Bolsa, and Mañá's successful negotiations to establish a Bank at Corrientes.

August brought several new enterprises and startling occurrences. The reputation of our army was damaged by the sanguinary mutiny of the *heros* battalion at San Juan, and the accusation in Congress of Colonel Prado, on the charge of having flogged a woman to death. At the same time an officer of National Guards caused the massacre at Dolores of some industrious unoffending Basques, for which he escaped with a trifling punishment. The Governor of San Luis was convicted before the Federal court of gross extortions against a German named Horney. Sor Etcheagaray got a concession from the Government of Cordoba, of 10,000 square miles of land for establishment of an Irish colony, which latest advices from London represent as likely to be at once carried out. Messrs. Smith, Knight & Co. also concluded the terms of a railway from Concordia to Restauracion, the Eastern Argentine, the cost not to exceed £13,300 per mile. The funds raised for the American Sanitary Committee by private subscription and amateur theatricals, besides a benefit opera, realized the handsome figure of £1,200 sterling. In the Oriental Republic the rebels seized the town of Durazno, and the Brazilian envoy, Saraiva, sent in an ultimatum to the Montevidean Government.

September ripened the germs of disorder in the River Plate, and destroyed the *entente cordiale*. At the news of the Brazilian menace in Montevideo, Paraguay called out 50,000 soldiers; and the Government troops at Salto burned the steamer *Villa Salto*, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Brazilian fleet which had put on a blockade. At the same time an awful crisis occurred at Rio de Janeiro by the failure of Souto's bank, which however had little effect on our markets, unless to strengthen the position and confidence of Mañá's Bank. The Cordoba railway works continued to progress actively, several vessels arriving from England with materials. Major Rickard came down from San Juan to settle the disputes of the mining company, and when everything was almost arranged he was suddenly forced to return by the rumor of gold discoveries at Castaño. The British amateur theatricals in aid of the British Hospital were a great success, and realized a large amount. An atrocious outrage was committed at San Pedro, the police lassoing and dragging on the ground a drunken foreigner named Keegan.

October witnessed the closing of Congress at a time when the political horizon was beset with clouds of evil import. Two new projects were hatched: the prolongation of the Northern railway to Zarate passed the Chambers of the Province, and M. Carpentier who came from Chile concluded a concession with the Nat. Government for running mailcoaches across the Andes from Chile to Rosario. The English naval officers gave a grand ball to the inhabitants of Salto in the Uruguay. The news from Brazil was alarming: the Federal sloop *Wachusett* cut out the privateer *Florida* in a treacherous

British Library, and the concession of land grants at San Javier, Cayesta, Melincue, and other places by the Sta. P6 Legislature for purposes of colonization.

December has been the most disastrous month ever known in the River Plate. The arrival of Sr. Paranhos, special envoy from Brazil, to negotiate an alliance with President Mitre, was received with signal discontent by the public, both native and foreign. Immediately after, we had intelligence of the surrender of Salto to Gen. Flores, without exchanging a shot, the garrison judging the place untenable. Next came news of the seizure of the steamer *Marquis de Olinda* by President Lopez, who also dismissed the Brazilian Minister, and declared a rupture of relations with that Government, on account of the imperial aggression in Banda Oriental: this was quickly followed by an expedition of 3,000 Paraguayan troops into the province of Matto Grosso. On the 5th instant the Brazilian gunboats commenced to bombard Paysandú, and for twenty days the allied imperial and rebel forces have made repeated attacks, all which were gallantly repelled by the heroic General Leandro Gomez, who holds the place at this moment, against overpowering odds. Brazil not having declared war, before such violent acts, the Montevidean Government took the initiative, burning all treaties with Brazil and declaring war to the empire. Meantime a Brazilian land army, 3000 strong, is marching on Paysandú, whose garrison (700 men) still holds out expecting to be relieved by General Saa. The Indians have repeated their inroads on our upper provinces. The explosion of the Retiro barrack was attended with the loss of 50 men killed or wounded, and simultaneous with a fatal collision on our Western railway. A few days later occurred the destruction by fire of H. M. S. *Bombay*, in which 91 of the crew lost their lives: the English Minister got up a subscription which already exceeds £600 and even a larger sum has been collected at Montevideo for the sufferers.

Such is a brief recital of the events of the past year, and the impartial observer will not fail to note that while some valuable enterprises have been commenced, others have failed owing to the low credit of the Argentine Government whose bonds are quoted at 33 per cent. Little has been done to encourage industry, but much to keep alive the revolution in Banda Oriental, while our own affairs are miserably neglected. But for the Flores rebellion the River Plate would be to-day far advanced, and in our present circumstances the country indeed seems on the brink of a precipice.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

To-day the Paven with the Corrientes mails is due; they are looked for with great anxiety by both merchants and politicians, as we shall learn something definite about Paraguay. Notwithstanding the contradiction which the 'Nacion' gives to the news published by the 'Tribuna,' there is a pretty general conviction that there is some truth in it.

Our colleague the *Tribuna* calls for war against Paraguay, and alleges that five free-born Argentines who unfortunately went as passengers in the *Marques de Olinda* are this moment working like galley-slaves in the arsenal. We distrust this story, as none but experienced hands are allowed to work in the arsenal, and as for the President of Matto Grosso being obliged to work there also, there is not a man in five hundred who believes it. We confess that we cannot see what the Argentine

took in more coal. He is going up to Paraguay under full steam, and it is rumored through town that very probably he will get command of the whole Paraguayan navy. Baron Tamandare had better then be on his guard.

Nearly all the parties named to act as justices of the peace have accepted office. The list is, with very few exceptions, the same as last year. Strictly speaking, the justices of the peace under a Republican form of government, should be elected by the people, but in this country the Executive names such officers. It is a most surprising fact that some of our out-and-out Republicans do not attempt to reform this. The Judges for the new year are *Crudos* to a man. If, at the coming elections, there is any party convention, the *Crudos* must win all over the camp.

There is a newspaper in Cordova called the 'Eco de Cordova,' which is at present loud in the censure of the National Government, and which is stirring up a very bitter feeling against Buenos Ayres. This paper charges the Government with a total neglect of the Provincial interests, and a scandalous squandering of public moneys in supporting Flores. We read that the last diligence was detained in order to learn the particulars of the last Indian invasion, which Baigorria advised Government of. The road from Rio Cuarto to Rosario is so dangerous on account of the Indians, that coaches no longer run on it.

We have frequently called attention to the great danger and inconvenience experienced in landing passengers from the steamers. On the arrival of the *Saintonge*, one of the whaleboats which lay alongside of her got submerged by the ladder of the steamer coming in contact with it. Luckily, there were no passengers in the boat, and the crew, who were thrown into the water, could all swim. If the *Saintonge* discharged at the Tigre this accident could not have occurred.

It is rumored that next week a depuration will wait on Mr. Parish, respecting the outlandish postal arrangements of his office. We believe, however, he has no control over the matter.

We hear nothing about the inauguration of the Mercedes extension of the Western Railway, although Governor Saavedra promised to open it to public traffic on Christmas Day. The locomotive runs, we believe, right out to Mercedes, but the station-house is not finished. The Government has authorized the Municipality to employ a surveyor to lay out the streets and make a map of the town. Mercedes is destined to become one of the most important towns in the Republic, owing to its very central location. The Western Railway is doing a splendid business, which will be nearly doubled when opened to Mercedes. Mr. Rom, in one of his interesting reviews, states that already the Government has received offers or bids for this road. We have not heard the names of the parties, and strongly suspect that Mr. Rom is misinformed. The workshop of the Railway is going to be removed from the Parque, and placed out in calle Central America. The site of the new shop is bought, and is very expensive. The premises at the Parque are altogether too small.

Within the last six months a new business has sprung up in this city, which we cannot think will prove very advantageous to the persons engaged in it. We refer to the building of new houses and the selling them off by auction. We confess we cannot well understand this new trade. We see houses advertised for auction by the dozen, and

stand that it will take part

The rumored loan of the to the Oriental Government is incorrect. The Mañá declines to make any loan any River Plate Government in the present circumstances.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

There is no greater proof of the cr. state of our laws, and, in fact, of society itself, than the interminable questions affecting titles to real estates, boundaries to estancias, forcible sessions, &c.; and it is a mistake to suppose that these never-ending lawsuits are a necessary nuisance in young countries, for in the territories and new states of North America, the colonies of the British empire these nuisances are unknown, a nothing can be simpler than the title to lands, nothing more clearly defined than the owner's right to enjoy his property. But in

have no Black the laws a real estate dictionary

his ground: he tries to settle this as well as he can, summer sets in, and to his surprise, horror, dismay, astonishment and regret, he beholds all the cattle and sheep-farmers for miles around driving their stock to the river which cost him, probably, \$100,000 extra. He goes before the judge, but finds it out of the question to think of stopping it. But even here his do not cease, for when he least expects it some enterprising diligence proprietor takes it into his head to cut a new road through our friend's estancia, as a matter of course makes a high on the man's ground, destroying and mining the camp. Our attention has been called to this matter by a recent event which appeared in yesterday's 'Tribuna,' representing two 'foreigners' riding on a mule trying to stop a new coach that has been started in Lujan, to run through their estancia. Our colleague tries to throw ridicule on these eccentric foreigners who have audacity to forbid a coach and being regularly driven six times a through their estancia, but we think that our countrymen are in the right, and the diligence man is an intruder. The Ingleses have threatened to dig a ditch, which calls for an observation from our colleague as to the necessity of at once citing them before the justice of the peace. It may be a difficult question in Buenos Ayres, when a man has a right to make a ditch on his own ground or not, but in no other part of the habitable globe is the slightest doubt on the subject.

If the diligence-drivers by the constitution have power to make roads every week, and cut a through private property as it suits their pleasure, then the society of dignified men will be set off for the Banda del Uruguay or Flores the better. We trust one colleague will view the matter as a disgrace to our countrymen for digging public roads or for property.

to the receiving office in that of the Northern office in the Capitania 28th.

OSADAS, General for the Argentine Republic.

THE ARETHUSA.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 28th, 1864.

We, the undersigned, passengers per Arethusa, do hereby return our most sincere thanks to Captain R. Quance for his kindness to us during our passage from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres. We do hereby certify that he is the kindest man that ever crossed the Atlantic. He behaved to us like a kind and benevolent parent. We did not know the want of a home while we were under his paternal care. For some he found friends, for others he found masters: he left all comfortable and happy in a foreign land. We highly recommend Captain R. Quance to all who intend to come to this country.

(Signed) MICHAEL O'REILLY,
EDWARD CLARK,
EDWARD NEWMAN,
PATRICK KELLY.

FOREIGN.

Amongst the rumors current in Paris is one to the effect that the Emperor of the French will shortly publish a letter in the "Moniteur," setting forth that the apprehensions of a European war having been dispersed, and that France being now firmly established in a state of peace and prosperity, a great reduction may safely be made in the French army. The "Morning" Herald correspondent in Paris treats the matter as a "canard" which is annually published, and which the people for a few weeks believe, notwithstanding the previous disappointment of their expectations and hopes.

It is understood that arrangements will now be made with as little delay as possible for the transfer of the Italian capital to Florence. The dignity and calmness with which the debates have been carried on in the Turin Chamber have evoked the general approval of the journals of France and Italy, and the conduct of the Italian Deputies has been referred to as evidence of the "admirable training they must have received for parliamentary government." The large majority in favor of the transfer of the capital is said to have exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the advocates of the French Imperial policy, and the result of the division is looked upon as the triumph of French principles in Italy. An analysis of the 70 votes comprising the minority shows that the opponents of the Convention included the most zealous supporters of General Garibaldi.

The important question whether the Convention will ultimately lead to the repudiation of Rome as the capital of Italy, or whether its adoption is not an abandonment of all hopes of Italian unity, still agitates the public mind in France and Italy, and divides the opinions of those interested in the subject. In France it is thought the trouble arising out of this new phase of the Italian question is just beginning. The Liberal party, disappointed in the hope of creating a powerful opposition in the Italian Chambers, will, it is expected, throw the entire weight of its influence into France—if possible, such a state of affairs would be the difficulty of carrying out the Italian constitution. The Italian Chambers, the French Chambers, and the organs of the press will be employed for the purpose of carrying through the ranks of the Liberal party, and the Liberal party will be employed for the purpose of carrying through the ranks of the Liberal party.

Meanwhile, we are informed the march of intellect is observable in the very city of Rome itself. Measures of public utility are being entertained; the monetary system is being reformed and rendered conformable to the currency of Italy, France, Switzerland, and Prussia; publicity, hitherto so fully prohibited, is gaining ground; and a spirit of inquiry and thought, and a business and political questions is one of the most noticeable features of the day.

gross of this state of things was believed, prepare the Romans for the assertion of their independence when the much-hated French army of occupation has been withdrawn. It is announced in the "Opinion Nationale" that "Russia is concentrating 64,000 men on the frontiers of Bessarabia and on those of Austria." The exclusive publication by the "Opinion Nationale" of so important an item of news, has awakened doubts of its authenticity.

According to despatches from Vienna, the new Foreign Minister, Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, is gaining ground daily with the Emperor of Austria, and their policy is now said to be identical. It is thought that Austria will act upon the spirit of non-intervention in foreign affairs, will attempt a reduction of her army, and a reconciliation with Hungary, and will form customs treaties with foreign States in accordance with the demands of the day.

The insurrectionary movement in Venetia presents two aspects of an opposite character. The Austrian Government and the heads of the Austrian army attach no importance to the movement, which they simply describe as "an act of great folly," and this sentiment is concurred in by the principal generals in the Italian army. The insurrectionary bands are represented as broken up and dispersed by the Austrian troops, and those of the insurgents who have escaped are said to be in such straitened circumstances that their surrender is inevitable. Such is one version of the story published in the "Official Gazette" and "Opinion" of Turin; but letters have been received from one of the chiefs of the insurrectionary party, affirming that, notwithstanding the arrests made by the Italian authorities, the insurgent bands have increased in strength, and in several engagements with the Austrians they have proved victorious. The writer of these letters expresses his confidence in the movement, and has no doubt that if money is sent to the insurgents the insurrection will spread throughout the whole of the mountain districts of Venetia.

The "Times" Paris correspondent says:—It is said that a riot, which threatened unpleasant consequences, broke out among some Greeks employed on the works of the Suez Canal, and the Egyptian fellahs, in the presence of the Viceroy, however, assisted by M. Lesseps, restored order, and some severe punishment was inflicted on the rioters.

COMMERCIAL.

With regard to the financial affairs of the kingdom of Italy, a copy has been received of certain proceedings of the Government, in relation to an undertaking involving English interests called the Brindisi Railway, which seem to disclose a persistent refusal of justice calculated to create prejudice against the administration of the Treasury. The details are too tedious for present recapitulation, but if the case should remain unremedied, and any attempt should be made to raise fresh loans or capital in this country for Italian undertakings, it will be necessary to analyse and set them before the public.

NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

New York, Nov. 8. General Butler formally assumed the military command of New York on the 5th. He declared that he would not interfere with the electors unless the civil authorities failed to preserve peace; he promised that every citizen should be protected in the right of suffrage by the power of the Government; and declared that the Federal armies were ministers of good and not evil, and the soldiers themselves the safeguards of constitutional liberty. He threatened at the same time the punishment by the Federal Government should be detected in offering fraudulent votes.

The elections in all the wards of the city have passed over quietly. There has been no disturbance anywhere. New York, Nov. 10. The returns of the election, so far as have been received, leave no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. He has at the lowest estimate a numerical majority of 400,000 votes—a majority of 119 against 66 in the Electoral College, inclusive of Louisiana and Ten-

nessee. The vote of New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Missouri are believed to have given the Democrats a majority.

General McClellan's majority in the city is upwards of 38,000. The State electors are still undetermined—both Democrats and Republicans claim a gubernatorial victory. The Republican party has gained several members of Congress.

Mr. Seward made a speech at Auburn last night, in which he declared that there was no intention upon the part of the Administration to abandon the present war measures against slavery, for the adoption of a policy of Conservatism and concision, and that the war must go on till one side or the other succumbed to exhaustion.

The illegal capture of the Florida in Bahia created much discussion. Captain Collins' conduct is approved by the people, but without, it is thought, be supported by the Government.

ON 'CHANGE.

Dec. 30, 1864.	
Paper price of ounces, \$4494.	
Do. sovereigns, 1371.	
First price of pacons \$28 15	
Last	28 16
Cash sale 52,217.	
TIME ALLES.	
For Saturday	80,400 28 15
Jan. 31	10,000 28 45
7	33,000 28 55
Feb. 28	12,000 28 55
April 28	10,000 28 75
Total sale 187,617.	
1000 Nat. Bonds with all coupons, 38.	

Specie declined sensibly to-day, and the market almost entirely closed, the scarcity of specie is so much felt. Saturday is looked forward to as the most trying day in the expiring year; the amount of vencimientos is variously estimated from 3 to 3½ millions.

In the wool market there is a little more animation, and several sales were effected in the South Plaza.

The Maná Bank has changed its rate of interest, allowing 13 and charging 18.

The River Plate Bank has also changed its rate, but we have not yet received the notice. We hear, however, that it allows 9, and charges 18.

Specie is very abundant, and the arrivals from Montevideo still continue. Paper money is so extraordinarily tight at present, that none of the banks discount, and in the market the very best signatures cannot be done under 1½ to 2 per cent. per month.

CHARTER.

British barque Delta to load salted hides and tallow in the Uruguay, at 42s. 6d. and 5 per cent. for Antwerp.

Now Ready, the IRISH CATHOLIC ALMANAC FOR BUENOS AYRES, 1865.

Price \$5 mpc. Edited and printed at the "Standard" office.

Moneda Corriente & Reditos.

Setoman, varias cantidades anunciando 2 p mensual dando en prenda fondos publicos Nacionales avaluados al 20 p de Ocurranse Calle Victoria n. 353 En la misma se venden 25,000 \$ deuda Nacional presentada a la Comision al 25 p de

191 3p. d. 31

For Sale.

A flock of 1600 fine mestiza sheep at the Estancia of the Troncos. The camp with house, corral, &c., as at present occupied by them can be rented by the purchaser if required. Apply at the Estancia 11 leagues from town and 1½ leagues from the Scotch church at St. Juan. Proprietor, Mr. Neil Buchanan.

193 20p d. 31

To Merchants.

A German gentleman, lately returned from Europe, who has been 7 years in this country, is offering himself as a Book-keeper or Correspondent for a Commercial house, knowing besides his own language, the Spanish, French and English. Best references can be given. Address C. H. Standard office.

186 3p. d. 31

Dependiente Estranjero.

Se precisa uno joven que sepa de tienda, yalmacen y que hable bien de español que desee ir a una casa de negocio a la campaña, p. Ocurranse de 12 a 3 de la tarde Calle de la Victoria n. 99.

189 3p. d. 31

Wanted a Situation.

An Englishman with first rate credentials seeks employment as clerk or assistant book-keeper in a commercial house. Applicant has resided in this country for two years. Please apply H. 102 calle Piedad or "Standard" office

Wanted.
A married couple (foreigners) at a chacra near town. The man to cultivate the land and the woman to attend to the house. They must have good references. Apply 145 Cangallo. 186 3p d. 31

Wanted.
By a Young Lady, capable of teaching English and Spanish, a situation in an English or Spanish family as Governess, (in town or camp). Address Young Lady, Standard office. 185 3p d. 30

Employment.
A young man (a Swiss), well recommended, speaking French, Italian and English, and writes a good hand, is desirous of a situation as book-keeper in a store, or tutor in the camp. Apply to Messrs. Jaeggli and Diavet, watch-makers, Calle Peru No 3. 190 3p d. 30

Wanted.
A young man wishes a situation as Steward with three or four gentlemen; he understands a little cooking, and speaks four languages. Apply at the Almacén de Roma, corner of Cayo and Artes. 181 3p. p. 29

Wanted.
An English boy wants a situation in an English mercantile house in town. Speaks Spanish and English. Best references given. Apply E. Y. Standard office. 172 6p d. 28

To Merchants.
A German gentleman, lately returned from Europe, who has been 7 years in this country, is offering himself as a Book-keeper or Correspondent for a Commercial house, knowing besides his own language, the Spanish, French & English. Best references can be given. Address C. H. Standard Office. 153 6p d. 23

Mayordomo.
A Scotchman seeks for an engagement as administrator of an Estancia. He has been resident in this country fourteen years; during the last ten years he has lived in the camp, rearing all classes of stock, but principally employed with sheep; being conversant with the modes of some of the first establishments. He has had experience in the formation of places, in planting montes, laying down alfalfares, and all chaqui and camp work. He is now in the direction of an estancia combining flocks of sheep and chacras, and his present contract expires in a few months. Apply by letter addressed B. O. Z. Standard office, No. 74 calle Belgrano. 157 6p d. 5 w. d. 27

Situation Wanted.
A young German, who speaks English, French and Spanish, and who has been in the camp for several years, wants a situation as Mayordomo. Address, at this office, N. X. 173 6p. d. 28

Governess.
A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as family governess. Address Young Lady, "Standard" office. 6p d. 28

Nurse.
A young married woman without family wishes a situation as Monthly Nurse, or Nurse in a gentleman's family. Best of references can be given. Apply E. W., at the Confeiteria, Calle Sola, Barracas, near the bridges. 176 3p. d. 29

Wanted Medianeros.

Required two Medianeros for two of the finest flocks in Entre Rios, excellent camps and good water, situate in the Department of Gualeguaychú. Apply to 25 and 27 Calle Defensa. 32 1m d. 6

Terreno para Edificar.

Se vende uno situado calle Tucuman 64 cuerdas del Parque al Oeste con 17 varas de frente y 70 de fondo, cercado de pared. Es terreno alto y inmediato al Colegio y Capilla de San Patricio y del Colegio proyectado de los Jesuitas. Tambien se vende la mitad, Ocurranse Calle Bolivar n. 42. 192 3p d. 31

Furnished Rooms to Let.

21—TACUARI—21. 169 6p d. 27

To Let.

A small but new house, good for business, situated in the Calle Buen Orden, corner of Cáceres. Apply for further information to No. 89 Calle Corrientes. 117 d. 21, 9p

To Let—Furnished Apartments.

A fine Sala, with Bedroom, adjoining. Also several bedrooms, together or separate. CALLE DE LA FLORIDA, 258 57 1m d. 8

Furnished Apartments (Central).

394 Calle Rivadavia 394. At the above house furnished Apartments well lighted, &c., can always be had for single Gentlemen or Ladies, with attendance if required. 37 1m d. 6

To Rent.

An Estancia in the partido of Pila 1500 varas front by twenty thousand deep, the land is of an excellent quality and suitable for the rearing of Sheep. For further particulars apply to 180 Calle Florida. 184 815 x.

To Let.

At No. 63 calle Cayo, two or three Rooms suitable for offices. 184 9p. d. 30

On Sale.
Two and a half leagues from the Villa Mercedes, a piece of Land, 2,200 yards front by 6,000 deep, with from 15,000 to 20,000 trees of different descriptions, 1,000 handbush posts; also, in the same partido, a piece of land 3,000 by 6,000; in Fortín de Arco, 3,000 by 6,000; in Chuscomus, 1,500 by 3,000; in Bragado, six leagues. Two Puestos to rent. On sale, a Confectionary Shop, the best Stand in the city. Apply to calle Reconquista, No. 46. 179 d. 30, 3p

On Sale.

On sale for \$160,000, a fine Quinta, five squares before the 11 Setiembre. Good buildings with seven rooms, flowers, fruit trees, &c.

Two Houses, calle de Chacabuco. A Building and piece of ground near Páez Colon, for \$129,000.

A large Building, 49 varas by 18, with tienda and Pulperia, and pieces of land near the Railway in the Lomas de Zamora.

1 league of good Camp in Las Flores, cheap.

An Estancia in Entre-Rios, 1½ leagues, 6,000 sheep, cattle, mares, &c. Good buildings and chacra.

1 League of good camp in the partido de Navarro.

WANTED, a central House, for a family. An Estancia, with cattle and buildings this side of the Salado River.

2 leagues of Camp in the Salto. A small house near the Retiro. A piece of ground in the north of the city.

Four or six puestos near the partido del Monte wanted to rent.

Wanted, money to lend, with guarantee of public stocks.

Money given on mortgage. Public stocks and titles of the Foreign Debt are bought.

Office of D. Alejandro Corrales, Exchange Broker, 67 San Martin (alto) front of the Bolsa, from 8 to 4.

To Rent.

A small estancia to the south, about one-third of a square league of ground, a fine azotea house, three 'puestos,' alfalfa fields, fruit trees, corrales, and all other requisites for a complete establishment. Distance from Buenos Ayres ten leagues; from Moron six leagues; from San Vicente four leagues. The land is of the best in the province, and there is an arroyo of permanent water, which crosses it in its entire length. A long lease on moderate terms will be given.

For further particulars, please apply to Wells, Beckhouse, and Co., 173 Piedad, from 5 to 9 o'clock p.m. 138 1m. d & w. d. 22.

For Sale.

A piece of camp with half a league of garden attached, situated between the Salado and the town of Dolores. Also 2000 sheep. For particulars apply at 34 Chacabuco. 179 9p. d. 21

To Rent.

Various leagues of camp situated in the partidos of Pila Marchiquita and Azul, price from \$600 to \$2000 mpc yearly per 100 square squares. For further particulars apply at 180 Calle Florida. d. 21, x

To Rent.

Some excellent camp, 35 leagues from this city, on the side of the Salado, Partido 25 de Mayo, joining Mr. S. Quinn's camp. Persons interested may rent enough for one flock, 4, 4 or a league. The camp is of the best kind for sheep. For particulars apply at the establishment to Mr. Esteples, or 257 Calle Belgrano, in town 152 1m d. 24

Money Lent on Wool.

Parties requiring advances on wools in deposit, can obtain same by applying to H. T. GRIGG, Bol. SA. 188 d. 30, 6p

HOUSE COAL.

Of superior quality, on sale. Apply to JOHN P. BOYD & Co., Calle San Martin, No. 56. 183 3p. d. 30

F. DONOVAN AND CO., WOOL BROKERS,

84, Calle Piedad. 1m. d & w. d. 15

TEUTONIA.

Sonnabend den 31 Dec., Abends 8½ Uhr. Musikalische Abendunterhaltung. Einführung frei. 168 3p. d. 29

SCOTCH SCHOOL.

The public are respectfully informed that the above institution will be closed for the vacations from the 23rd inst. until Monday, January 9th 1865.

AUGUSTUS POWELL, Master. 129 15p. d. 21

Notice.

The Master of the British barque Anna, arrived here on the 28th inst., from Swansea, with a cargo of Coals, consigned to Hte. Woims or order; is desirous of communicating with his said consignees, giving them notice that his said vessel is ready to discharge.

160 6p. d. 27

Commercial Notice.

We beg to notify the public, that from the 31st inst., we have admitted Mr. John B. Wanklyn, of London, as partner in our firm; also that we have established a house in London, under the firm of Lamb, Wanklyn, and Co. (Signed) LUMB, BROTHERS, & CO Buenos Ayres, Dec. 24. 156 1m. d. 25.

Educational Works.

(Wholesale and Retail.)
Just received, per "Stadt Basil" and "Johanna Maria," a large assortment of Messrs. D. Appleton and Co.'s publications, comprising Ollendorff's in several languages, Roemer's reader, do. do. Mander's readers, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, do. course of reading, reading and oratory, Quackenbush's English Grammar, do. 1st lessons, do. advanced course of composition and rhetoric, do. natural philosophy, do. Illustrated History of the United States, Perkins' primary arithmetic, do., elementary do., practical do., do. higher do., do. elements of algebra, do. elements of geometry, Cornell's primary geography, do. intermediate do., do. grammar school do., do. high school geography and atlas, Sewall's First History of Greece, do. of Rome, Arnold's History of Rome, do. lectures on modern history, Taylor's manual of ancient and modern history, Bojesen's manual of Roman and Grecian antiquities, Maugham's questions, a new and greatly improved edition, Green's class-book of botany, do. middle ages, Graham's English synonyms, Keightley's mythology, Spalding's history of English literature, Rappan's elements of logic, Gillespie's land surveying, Latham's hand-book of the English literature, Marsh's book-keeping, Dew's digest of the laws, customs, &c., of ancient and modern nations, Coming's class-book of physiology, Dwight's introduction to the study of art, Webster's spelling-books, the national standard, Webster's dictionaries, (5 different editions), Velasquez, Sisonel N. Barrett's English, Spanish do., unabridged and abridged, do. school edition, Spier's and Surenne's French and English do., sorted copy-books, letter-paper, note do., blotting do., envelopes, pencils and penholders, 1,000 boxes of made quills of the best quality. The above articles will all be disposed of at a very low figure on and after Tuesday next, the 3rd of January.

N.B. Directors of Colleges and Professors can secure sample copies of all the principal text-books advertised on payment of one-half of their catalogue price.

HENRY LOEDEL, Calle del Peru, No. 45. 180 3p. d. 30

To Shipmasters and

On sale at the 44—Calle de la Piedad Double China, strong, lory, etc., for mess and Mess and Dining

All these goods are from the makers and pressly for ships' purchase. 155 FIXED P

Notice to Ship

Sheepfarmers wishing on their own account, Havre, England, can now do so in circumstances: the shipment, free of error! the balance to be paid account sales arrive here. The Wool to be baled in any barraca the owner may select.

Further particulars may be had on application at the "Standard" office. 168 15p. d. 23

La Previsora Argentina.

Cumpliendo con los Estatutos se previene a los Sres. Suscriptores cuyos vencimientos sean en 31 de corriente, que para ese día deben hacer efectivos sus cuotas.

El Gerente, JUAN CASADO. 158 6p d. 27

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

G. and H. MACKERN, 44, Calle San Martin.

Have recently received a varied assortment of children's toy books, games, puzzles, picture books, Miss Muloch's "Fairy Book," bibles and prayer books, handsomely-bound editions of the British Poets, Lett's Diaries for the new year, bibles and testaments with Scotch psalms and paraphrases, family bibles with do., and commentary, gold and silver pencil cases, Rodger's penknives, cheap edition Waverley Novels, 25 volumes, the "Dublin Journal," 150 engravings, backgammon-boards, chessmen and boards, the card game "Happy families," cribbage boxes, games of home-ward bound, rival squadrons, squalls, Christmas plum-pudding, royal garrison game, Oxford boat-race, horse racing game, variety of Chinese puzzles, Lady Dunderbary's round game of cards, and others moral and instructive, wishing cards, or the secret told, &c., A B C boxes, dissecting maps, several sorts of moveable toy books. 93 15p. d. 16

The Celebrated Cure for Scab in Sheep.

South Down Wash, On Sale at the HIBERNIAN HOUSE, 64, 66, and 68 Piedad. 166 6p d. 27

BRITISH HOTEL.

96—Piedad—96. 1m d. 24

Lothford's Wax Vestas.

Lothford & Co. Gold themselves responsible for the quality of their Vestas, and having recently built an extensive factory, specially adapted to this peculiar manufacture, they can now offer on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Vestas should be particular in requesting Lothford's "make," as others are often substituted. 157 COLT & LANE, BRITANNIA GREEN LONDON.

English Carpenters.
92-Calle de la Esmeralda-92-
We the undersigned beg leave to notify our friends and the public in general that we have commenced business in the above line, and hope by strict attention to merit their support. All orders will be executed with the greatest facility and exactness.
JOHN COBBY.
JOHN J. DOWNING.
N.B.-Camp orders will be attended to with the greatest possible care.
3m 04.

Notice.
The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULIA ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale, the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.
Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1861.
J. B. JOHN BEST & BROS.



TOBACCO de la PALMA.
Is an article entirely different from any other in present use, and solely manufactured by the undersigned at their Stann Tobacco Manufactory. Containing no Paraguay Tobacco, it differs from that peculiar bitterness entered in Tobacco heretofore used in this country for its strength is compared to the American Tobacco. It prevents this in the consumer, and of convenient size, there is less to be smoked than with other Tobacco. Important consideration with those residing in the city, however, be observed of 1 lb each. It can also be found in the city for cigars, and of the best quality. The following well known establishments.
Messrs. Barry & Walker, corner of Calle Defensa y Moreno.
Muir & Urie, No. 162 Calle Defensa.
Claypole Brothers, 25.
George Anderson, 73.
Adolphus Wilkinson, Plaza Once de Septiembre.
Thos. Nuttall, corner of Calle 25 de Mayo y Cuyo.
KEYSER & CO.
111 Im. d.15

WELLS BECKHAUS & Co.,
Wool-Brokers, 173 Calle de las Piedras
W & D, Aug 25, 1 y

IMPORTANT TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
JUST RECEIVED ex "TERRA" & "PARAGUAY."
An immense assortment of Men's and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING.
Suitable for every Season, and of First Class Materials.
T. FALLON
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
64, 66, & 68 CALLE PIEDAD.
n 03

122 QUEEN VIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL-£2,000,000.
Chief Offices, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.
Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate, Harbour, Barclay, and Co. CALLE CHACABUQUE, 13.
Sept. 20.

CIGARS.
E. RATHJE,
60 CALLE SAN MARTIN 62
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
Fresh arrivals every month.
21, x

Rams.
Remarkably fine rams of three and four crosses of Rambouillet blood (Cachera Imperial breed) on sale at the Chacra of Mr. Lathain, Camino de Casa Teja, partido de Quilmes.
For size, weight of fleece and length of staple, this flock is unsurpassed in the province, and it is precisely the class most desirable for the regeneration of the general run of flocks in the country.
The Ewes—lams of the rams offered for sale, averaged at the last clip 9 1/2 lbs. each of prime conditioned wool.
23 Im. d.4.

Sheep for Sale in Entre Rios.
For sale from 2 to 2500 best Mestiza Sheep in Entre Rios, Departamento de Gualeguaychú. The wool can be seen at Mr. Luis Semphen's Barraca, Defensa. Apply 25 and 27 Calle Defensa. 31 Im. d.6

IMPORTANT TO SHEEP FARMERS.
The undersigned begs to notify all Persons interested in wool-growing that he has just received a fresh supply of that celebrated and popular remedy, the SOUTH DOWN SHEEP WASH, the only safe and effectual cure for the Scab in Sheep ever used in this country. The immense demand for this article last year by all the principal estancieros, native and foreign, is sufficient recommendation of its efficacy. The exportation from the United States to Australia alone amounted last year to twenty-five thousand pounds.
No true Sheepfarmer will be without this important remedy, which will ensure him long and full fleeces.
For sale, wholesale and retail, at the General Agency, Messrs. Barry and Walker's, No. 97 Calle Defensa.
CHAS. S. BOWERS, Sole Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
The Public is respectfully informed that the immense stock of the
ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,
61 CORRIENTES,
Is now complete with an immense variety of
NEW GOODS,
CAMP PURCHASERS.
Adapted to the present season, which comprises numerous articles especially suited to the wants of
61 CORRIENTES 61

A LOS ESTANCIEROS.
Cercos de hierro para corrales, potreros corrales, chacras etc.
Corrales portátiles con postes de hierro y tablas.
Mojones de hierro.
Bebederos de hierro para ovejas, hacienda vacuna y caballar.
Fletores de hierro batido y de hierro fundido para construcciones.
Máquinas de estirar alambre.
Máquinas de cortar cardos, abrojos, y cepas de caballo; con esta máquinas los Señores Estancieros pueden limpiar sus campos en pocas horas.
Máquinas de sacar agua de los jagüeles funcionando sin caballo, basta con un niño de diez o doce años para sacar una pipa de agua en dos minutos, se arma y se desarma en poco tiempo y se transporta con facilidad.
En la fabrica de
VAN DE VELDE Hermanos.
B. Ayres, Calle Buen Orden No. 245.

Cotton Seed for the Million.
Fresh Cotton Seed to supply the whole Argentine Republic on hand at the STANDARD office. Parties requiring seed should apply without delay, as it is going fast, and now is the season for sowing.
74 Calle Belgrano. o 26 15p

To English Travellers.
Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.
Charges are most moderate.
Wines superb.
Table d'Hôte on European style.
Board, with room, gas-lights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.
HOTEL DE LA PAIX,
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)
J 23.

Rams for Sale.
Offspring of pure Negrette and Rambouillet fathers: at the Estancia of L. de Chapenrouge, partido de San Antonio de Arco.
57 Im. d.6
For Sale.
One thousand fine Mestiza Sheep in the partido de San Vicente. For further particulars apply to Urie and Muir, 162 Defensa.
146 12p d.24

THE STANDARD.
SAVINGS BANK.
BANK MAU & CO.
No. 103 Calle de Cangallo, BUENOS-AYRES.
The immense advantages of Accounts Current are so generally appreciated in the most important of the River Plate, Montevideo and Brazil, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place most confidence. The Bank of Mau & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for working classes in the city a safe and profitable depositary for their savings.
The sums deposited in that most important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.
These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by a number of persons, artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need, sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in the moral gambling in lotteries, and other frivolities.
The Bank of Mau & Co. of this city, following the noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and will open a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo, from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. on Week Days, and on Sundays and Holidays from Ten a.m. to Twelve m., for the reception of the savings of the class already mentioned.
The Bank will deliver to each depositor a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.
The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interest will be calculated up to date.
The Bank of Mau & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and most prudent principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.
The Bank of Mau & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighbourhood.
Buenos Ayres, September 19, 1865.
P. P. Mau and Co. WILLIAM LESLIE

CONDITIONS.
First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five dollars currency Silver Dollar upwards.
Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.
Third—The depositors can at any time retire the whole or part of the money deposited.
Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wishes, can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.
Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book, it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.
NAMES OF STEAMERS.
LA PLATA, PARANA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, UNA.
One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.
Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 8 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.
As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.
Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. In order to facilitate immigration to these countries the rates have been reduced as follows—
1st Class £35.
2nd £25.
3rd £16.
Return Tickets will be issued for six months at the following rates—
1st Class £65.
2nd £45.
3rd £30.
These boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of Ladies and Children, having large ladies' cabin, and carrying an experienced stewardess.
The UNA will sail on the 3rd of January.
H. A. GREEN & CO., 85 RECONQUISTA.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.
127-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-127
Through tickets given to all parts of the upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittances of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.
Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Cordoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Cordoba for Catamarca on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month.
Leaves Cordoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 1, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Payon until 10 p.m., for receiving Parcels, &c. Any parcels delivered on the day of sailing of the Payon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.
p 16 x

Watches and Jewellery.
F. GROTING,
62-CALLE RIVADAVIA-62
Has always on hand a fine and splendid assortment of
Watches, lever and horizontal.
Clocks of all descriptions.
Gentlemen's chains of plain and colored gold, Pins, Sleeve-buttons, Watch-keys.
Rings with or without Diamonds, &c., &c.
Sets of Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings, Half-sets, single Bracelets, Brooches and Eardrops, Crosses, Lockets and Neck-chains.
Ladies' Watch-chains and Keys &c.
Gold Pencil-cases and Penholders, &c.
Particular attention is called to the great variety of Gold Chains (for ladies and gentlemen) at moderate prices. All kind of repairs well attended to and promptly executed.
3m, 025

THE RIVER PLATE MAGAZINE.
A Monthly Periodical of History, Science, Art, and Literature, 1865.
Subscriptions received at Messrs. Macken's Library, Calle San Martin, and at the "Standard" office, Calle Belgrano.
Monthly subscription 15 currency, or \$100 yearly.
124 d.21, x

Notice.
I beg to advise the Public, and our Friends in particular, that we have been appointed, by letter from Messrs. Arthur Guinness, son, and Co., Dublin (copy of which we annex) sole Agents in Buenos Ayres for the sale of their celebrated Extra Stout.
BARRY & WALKER,
97 Calle Defensa.
(COPY.)
"James's Gate Brewery, Dublin."
6th May 1864.
"We have appointed Messrs. Barry and Walker sole Agents for the sale of our Porter in Buenos Ayres."
(Signed)
"ARTHUR GUINNESS, Son & Co."
1 m 33.
Notice.
Persons requiring good English board and lodging, by the day, week or month, terms moderate, may obtain the same by applying at Mrs. Chisera's, 42 Calle de Washington, Montevideo.
96 Im. d.17
67 Calle San Martin (altos), Front of the Bolea.
Camps, Houses, Public Funds, Mortgages, &c.
D. Alejandro Cornejo, exchange broker, advises the public and his friends that he has opened his office at No. 67 (altos) Calle San Martin, in front of the Bolea, where all transactions of business will be undertaken, respecting camps, houses, public funds, mortgages &c.
Office hours from 9 in the morning until 4 in the evening. 1630 m
Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW,
204 Calle

Fire.
COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—£2,500,000 fully subscribed.
Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate,
BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,
Calle de la Piedad, 208.
Jl. 1m

TO CAMP PURCHASERS.
Just Received.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS
Suitable for Camp use (direct from the manufacturers) which we are offering at lowest possible cash prices at
THE ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT
OF BUENOS AYRES.
49 & 51-Calle Defensa-49 & 51.
GALBRAITH & HUNTER

WOOL BROKER.
The undersigned wishes to acquaint his friends and the public in general that he has commenced in the above line, and hopes that by strict attention to business he will be enabled to merit a share of public patronage.
All sales connected with Barracas, South Plaza, and Once de Septiembre will carefully be attended to by letters addressed to Calle Suipacha No. 137. He may himself personally be seen at the 'Bolsa de Comercio' from 2 till 4 in the afternoon.
WILLIAM MICHAEL MOONEY,
134 d.22, 1m

English and French Seminary.
96-CALLE INDEPENDENCIA-96
Conducted by Miss Stuart.
Miss STUART in returning thanks to those kind friends who have patronised her since opening the above establishment, begs to inform them and the public that the vacations will commence on the 22nd inst, and that business will be resumed on the 2nd of January, 1865. Miss S. will be at home to receive applications on and after the 26th inst. 130 d.22, 15p

TUPPER & Co's
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
AND PATENT TILES.
ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c.
In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co's manufactures are marked—
"TUPPER & CO. MANUFACTURERS."
"Gla. Moorgate Street, London."
"WORKS, LIMEHOUSE AND FISHMONGERS."
With either of these brands, that best T.C. with Crown over; then Cross Daggers; or O in a Circle.
For Price, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable London House, or to the manufacturers direct.
Gla. MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.
Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.
Inferior quality: Beware of cheap Tupper & Co's make.
20p 1 f d 25

OAKLEY & SONS'
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY PAPER, and GLASS CLOTH.
INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.
WELLS STREET, LONDON.
172, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S. LONDON
20p 1 f d 25

ROSEMARY'S
Toilet Vinegar
is far superior to any other, and is a tonic and refreshing agent to the Toilet or Bath, a revivifying perfume and in the most powerful disinfectant. Its use is a salutary and necessary requisite, especially in warm climates.
OTHER ARTICLES RECOMMENDED—
ROSEMARY'S LAVENDER WATER, distilled from Michon flowers.
ROSEMARY'S JOCKEY CLUB, Champagne, etc. of exquisite fragrance.
ROSEMARY'S Glycerine Soap, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps.
ROSEMARY'S LIME JUICE, Glycerine for beautifying the skin.
ROSEMARY'S PERFUME VAPORISER, for perfuming the room.
Sole by all Perfumery Vendors.
ROSEMARY'S, 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, London.
P. STRAND, and 21, CORNHILL, London.

WILLIAMS' PATENT
PAINT CHAMBER HATS.
Persons—The Patented having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 24th and 25th days of June last, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice Erle and a Special Jury, in which the above named Defendants, who were Plaintiffs, and the City of London, and others, of No. 3 Gracechurch Street, were Plaintiffs, and the City of London, and others, of No. 3 Gracechurch Street, were Defendants; and the Jury having by their verdict found that the above named Defendants had infringed the Plaintiff's Patent, and that the Plaintiff was entitled to an injunction against all persons manufacturing, using, or selling Hats, Caps, or Headgear, infringing the Plaintiff's Patent, the Plaintiff has now commenced proceedings against all persons manufacturing, using, or selling Hats, Caps, or Headgear, infringing the Plaintiff's Patent, and has now commenced proceedings against all persons manufacturing, using, or selling Hats, Caps, or Headgear, infringing the Plaintiff's Patent.
Dated this 25th day of June, 1861.
JOHN WILLIAMS & SONS,
21 Great Charles Street, Blackfriars Road, Southwark.
Sole Agents for Air-Chamber Hats.
No Air-Chamber Hats on Markets as they bear the above stamp with the name of the Plaintiff, and the name of the Plaintiff.

PURE DRUGS.
BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,
Castor Oil, selected, in quart, pint, and 8-oz. bottles.
Cod Liver Oil, finest Newfoundland, in quart, pint, and 8-oz. bottles.
Essence of Ginger and Peppermint, 1/4, 1, and 2-oz. bottles.
Flavouring Essences, in 1/4, 1, and 2-oz. bottles or stoppered bottles.
Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, in quart, pint, and 8-oz. bottles.
Granular Effervescent Carbonate of Iron.
Granular Effervescent Citrate of Iron.
Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.
Granular Effervescent Citrate of Quinine.
Granular Effervescent Citrate of Lithia.
Granular Effervescent Citrate of Soda.
Pepsine Wine, 1/4, 1, and 2-oz. bottles.
Quinine, in 1/4, 1, and 2-oz. bottles.
Sassafras Oil, 1/4, 1, and 2-oz. bottles.
Sedilite, Soda, Ginger Beer, and Lemonade Powders.
Tasteful Sedilite in one powder. Patent capitol bottles.
In case.
Scents—Bouquet, Fragrance, Jasmín, Jockey Club, Lavender Water, Maraschino, All others, Parfums, Toilet, and every other description.
The whole of the above articles can be packed in other sized bottles if so ordered.
Note.—The trade mark and label is affixed to every bottle, &c.
To be had through all Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
Coleman-street, London,
Publish Monthly a Price Current of nearly 5000 DRUGS,
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